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NUMBER 29

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COMMERCIAL & GENERAL REVIEW

A BREAK WITH TRADITION

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A NEW LOOK IN EDUCATION

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WORLD CARTOONISTS IN COPENHAGEN

Danish cartoonists celebrate the 25th anniversary of their organization..... *page 22*

FROM SANTA CLAUS'S WORKSHOP

Danish toys have found a form which makes them popular all over the world, appealing as they do to the youthful imagination. The colourful building sets in plastic, metal toy cars, and wooden toys are coveted by children in every land. By Victor Andersen..... *page 24*

GREATEST PORT OF THE NORTH

On December 30, 1858, the Port of Copenhagen was granted its first independent constitution and a form of government which has proved to be so expedient that in principle it has been retained to this day. The Port Authority can thus celebrate its centenary this year. By Aage Hendrup..... *page 27*

SIDELIGHTS ON DENMARK..... *page 28*

FIRST AND LARGEST

Danish shipbuilders and engine designers have followed up the success achieved in 1912 when the Copenhagen firm of Burmeister and Wain delivered the first ocean-going motor ship in the world. Today the same firm is building marine diesel engines which are as big as houses. By Frank Hernov..... *page 29*

MEDICAL AID FROM THE PIG

The quality of Danish bacon and hams is internationally well known. This quality is based on extensive research. Alongside such research, great scientific work is also carried on by the Roskilde Medical Company Ltd. in developing the use of by-products in medical treatment. By Henry Christensen..... *page 30*

The cover, drawn by Alex Secher, shows an autumn atmosphere over the Louisiana Museum at Humlebæk

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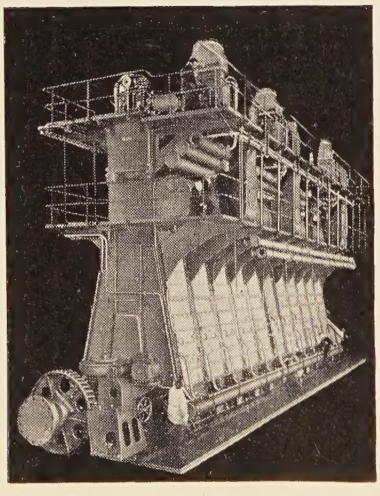

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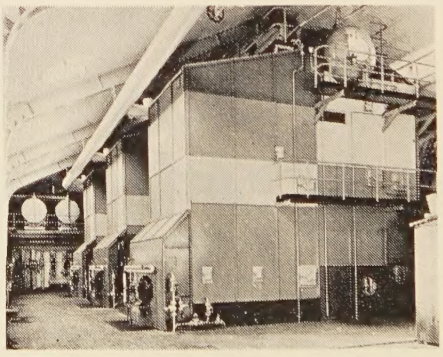

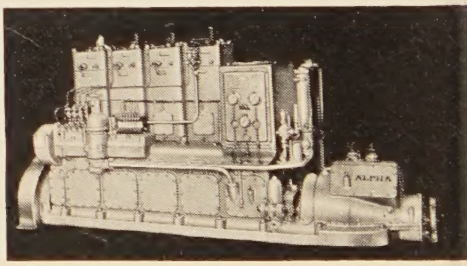

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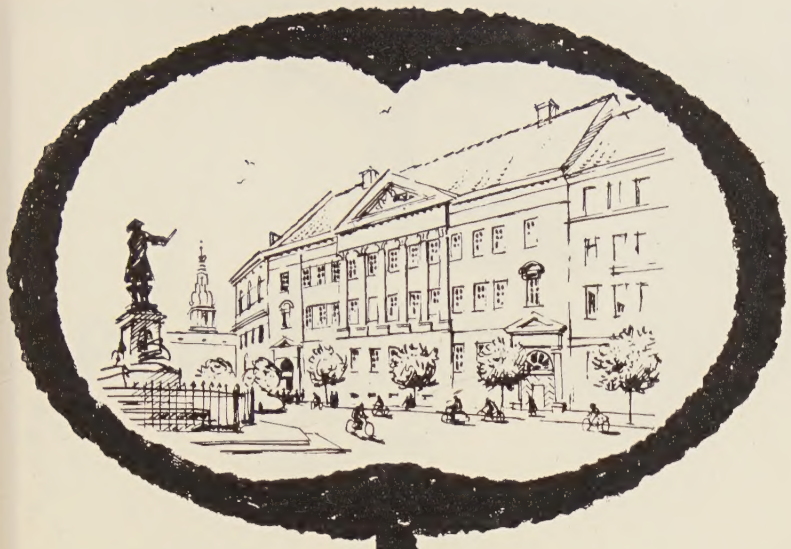

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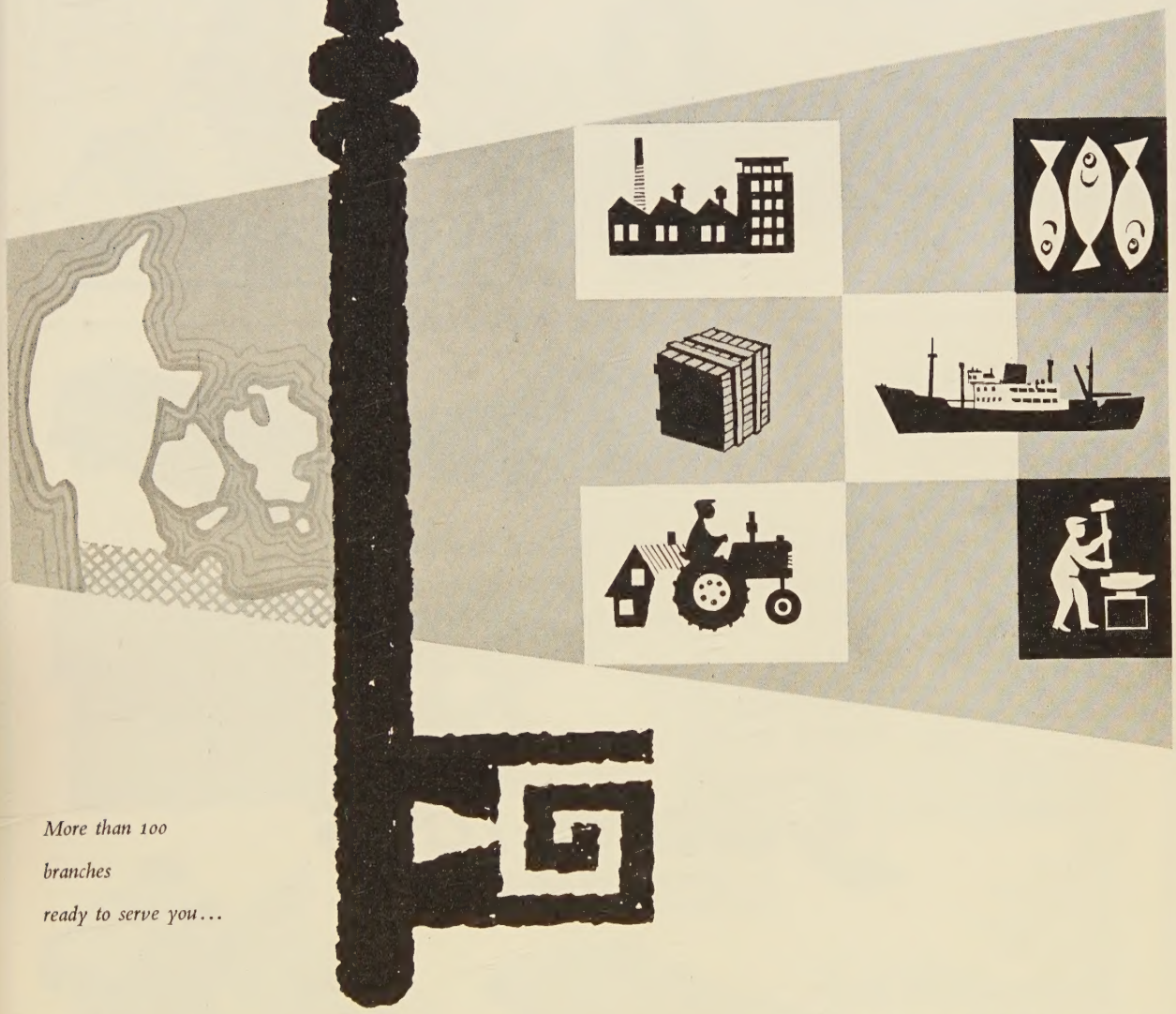

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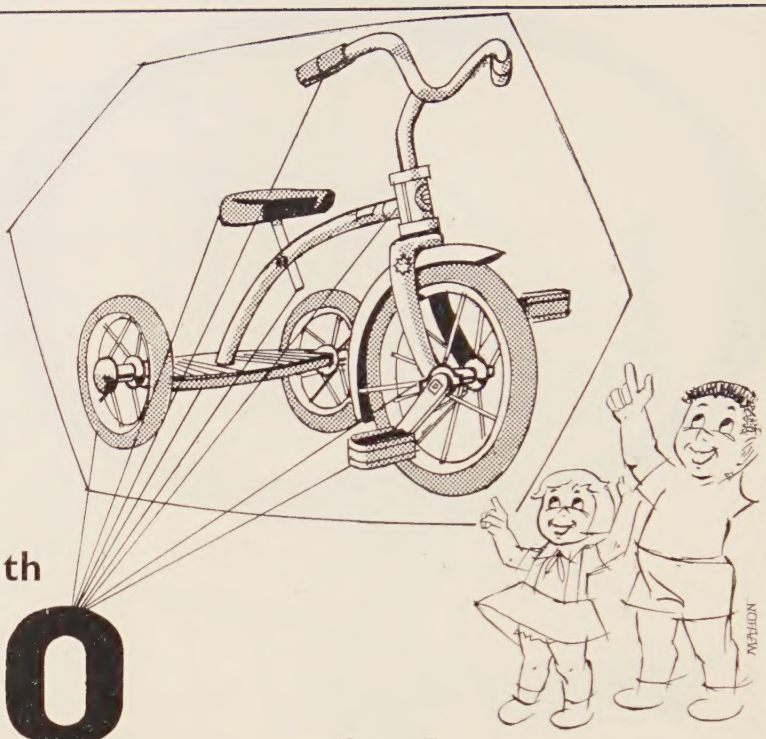

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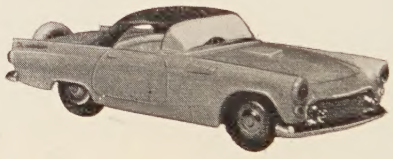

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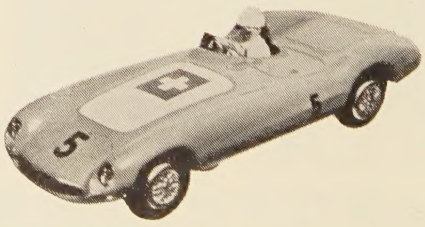

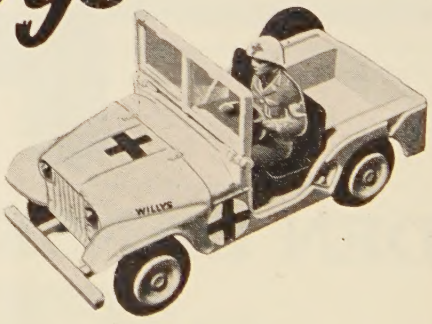

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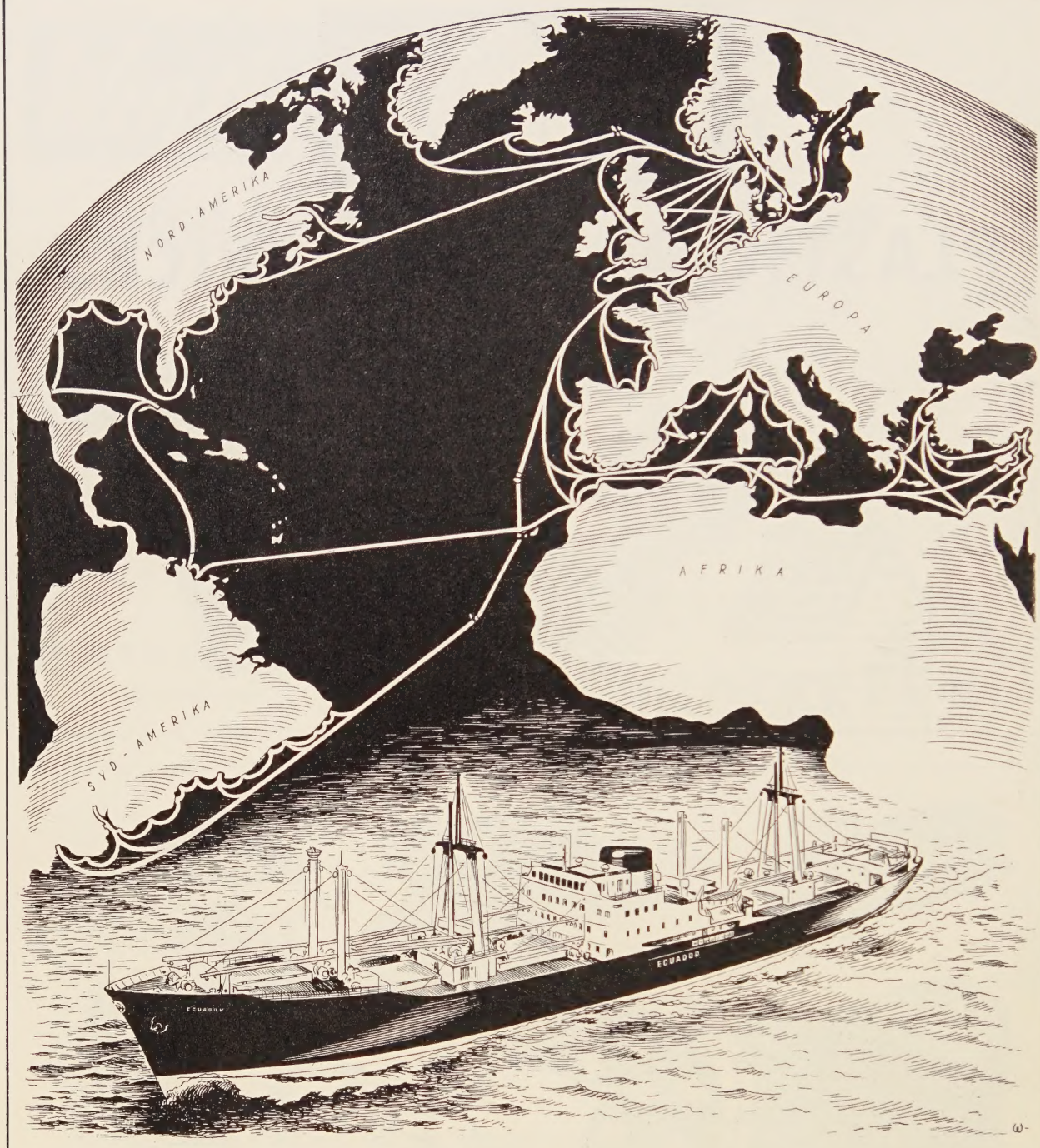

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DANISH FOREIGN OFFICE JOURNAL
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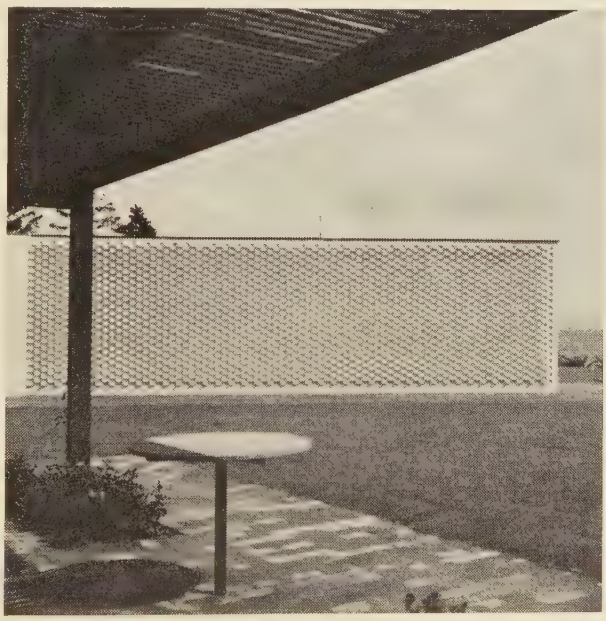
A Break with Tradition

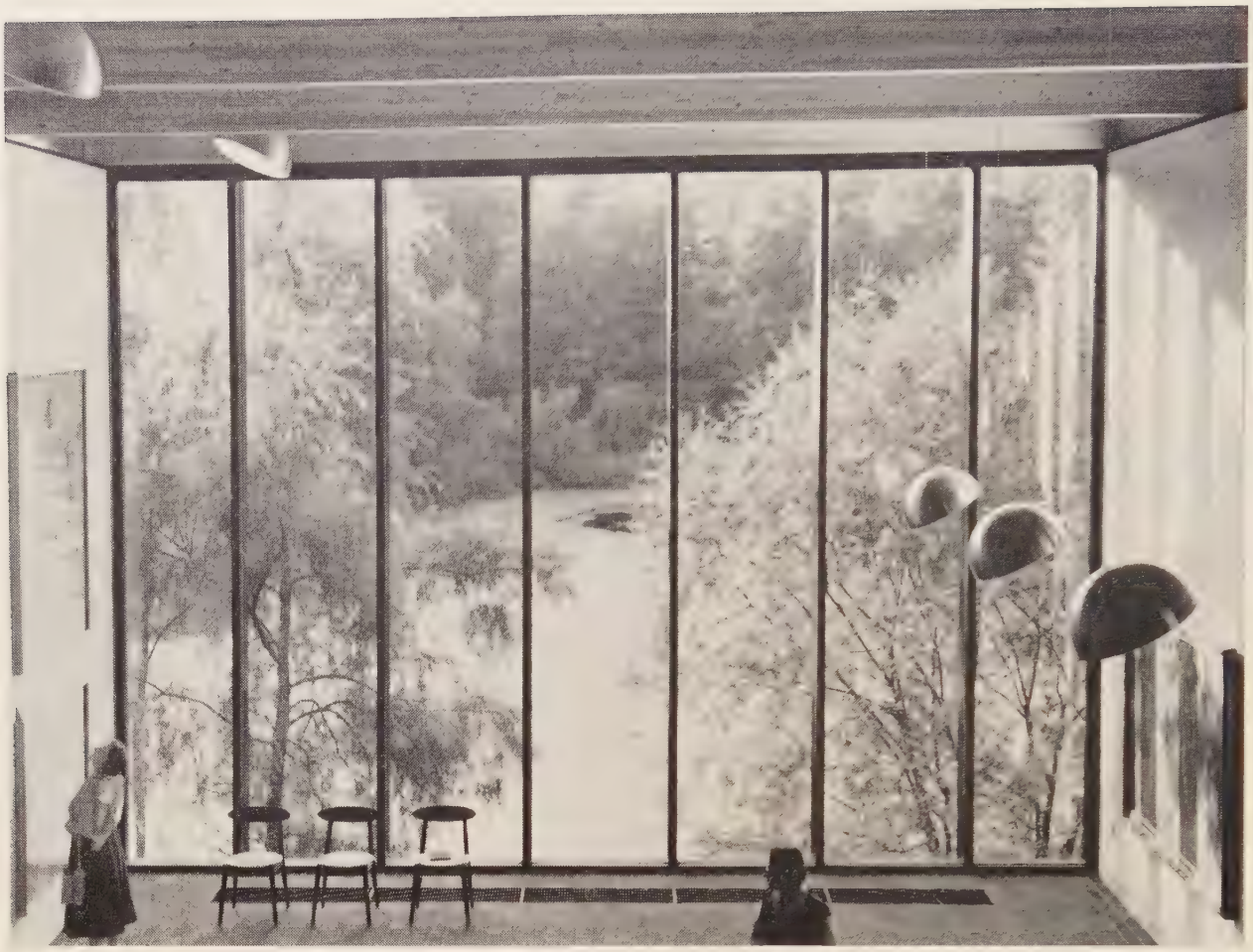
By Preben Wilmann
Editor-in-Chief

Denmark's most modern art gallery, the Louisiana Museum, opened recently, and its name has since been on the lips of every Dane interested in art, for in it contemporary architecture has combined modern art and nature in an almost ideal way

The story of the Louisiana Museum is the story of a humanist who realized his dream. His name is Knud W. Jensen, and he is a young business man who, in his own words, " by being educated to take pleasure in art and by being entrusted with material means has been fortunate in being admitted to two worlds, those of art and practical life, and has seen this favour as a challenge and a pleasant and gratifying obligation". The means derive from a large cheese-exporting business developed and left to him by his father, and the honouring of the obligation which resulted in the Louisiana collection has taken the last six or seven years. Previously unknown outside the business world, the name of Knud W. Jensen was increasingly noted at art sales and exhibitions, and observers were soon aware of an enthusiastic collector with an eye to essential qualities in modern art. He went his own ways and was mentioned with growing respect. At first it was generally assumed that, like most other collectors, he was collecting for his own use, and it was not until two or three years ago, when he acquired an old country seat called Louisiana, in a park at Humlebæk near the coast of North Zealand, that he revealed his plan to make this an art centre for the public.



By simple variation of a given theme the relief pattern in this wall is formed by inclined stretchers



This exhibition room, with a big window looking north on Humlebæk Lake, contains a collection of Larsen Stevns' large cartoons

Architectural Renewal

The main wing of the house was inadequate for the purpose and a modern wing had to be added. In his choice of architects and his decision to allow them a free hand Mr. Jensen followed a lucky instinct. The two architects, Jørgen Bo and Vilhelm Wohlert, have realized their patron's essential idea and developed it so creatively that it is no exaggeration when a unanimous Danish Press, including the technical Press, calls the result an inspired renewal of architectural forms, designed to bring the viewer and the work of art into mutual contact.

Rhythmical Zig-zag Pattern

The Louisiana Museum is a fundamental break with the traditional arrangement of works of art in serried rows in a centralized building, where a feeling of fatigue is promoted by the whole monotonous arrangement. By spreading the three main galleries over the romantic parkland and linking them by low corridors on a level with the lawn in a rhythmical zig-zag pattern, the Louisiana architects have achieved several advantages at one and the same time. In the first place, they have introduced the pause as a thoughtful consideration for the intensive visitor, who is able to relax and approach the next concentration with a fresh mind. Furthermore, they have set sketches and small sculptures informally at a sufficient remove; and they have also designed a subtle alternation of materials and a delightful interplay with the green lawns and free-standing trees, whose vigorous arabesques are incorporated in the whole, through glass walls, with striking art. It is at once Japanese and paradisiac: a refreshing and joyous gift to the mind.

Another advantage of the spacious ground-plan is the facility which it has provided for individual designing of the three actual galleries according to their artistic purposes. Here also the architects have emphasized the element of surprise; not in any forced and artificial way, but by boldly exploiting the landscape character of the site and its surroundings and constantly varying the visual impressions by means of a discreet and studied employment of material effects. The visitor is guided easily and effortlessly to the works of art which it has been the sole object of the architecture to set off, seeing them each time with a ready eye because he has been allowed to relax on his way.

Post-Impressionism to Non-figurative

The duty of a public collection to illustrate the artistic achievement of a country or a period as comprehensively and objectively as possible did not exist for the creator of the Louisiana collection. He has collected *con amore* a number of works by Danish and one or two contemporary foreign artists on the basis of entirely personal experience and sympathy. The visitor will therefore look in vain

for some of the important artists needed to give a complete picture of Danish painting and sculpture during the past fifty years. Nevertheless, a clear line runs through the collection, indicated by Mr. Jensen's love of modern art from Post-impressionism to non-figurative art and his fine understanding of what it has to offer. Moreover, the collection should not be regarded as complete, but may be added to and altered.

True Danish Temperament

Unlike Danish applied art, which has won great recognition abroad, and of which there are numerous examples in the layout of the exhibition, our painting and sculpture, and the importance of individual artists, are little known outside Scandinavia—a situation which the Louisiana Museum should provide a special opportunity of changing.

Sculptures have been set up in the grounds to harmonize with the museum

Since J. F. Willumsen in the eighteen-nineties broke with Naturalism and, as the first in Denmark, formulated the passionate Symbolism which was to be a forerunner of Expressionism, Danish painting has developed out of the problems chiefly posed in France. In our own view, however, there has been a completely independent approach to the painting problems, and thus an experimental art which, in spite of sustained contact with French art, has gone its own ways and, apart from the echoes that no country's art can avoid, is deeply and genuinely rooted in the Danish temperament and feeling. Until the abstract and non-figurative trends appear the ground-note is a harmoniously lyrical realism, resting on intense pursuit of colour as a register of the deepest emotions.

Typical room with partitions faced with bast

Around the fireplace visitors may assemble to discuss contemporary art or become absorbed in books from the near-by shelves. The breast wall, which consists of grey, unpolished marble, conceals the tables of the cafeteria

Although the Louisiana collection does not set out to display every facet of the Danish approach to the century's artistic ideas it clearly reflects the main currents, if with an emphasis on the intimate and unemphatic in the choice of artists and works. Through pictures by Harald Giersing, Edward Weie, Karl Isakson, William Scharff, Vilhelm Lundstrøm, Olaf Høst, Jens Søndergaard, Nils Lergaard, Erik Hoppe, and Henry Heerup, there is a thread leading from Fauvism *via* Cubism, Expressionism, and Naivism to abstract and strongly emphasized Surrealism and completely non-figurative painting—two styles which are amply represented in the collection.

But outside these clearly definable classifications there flourishes, notably in the young and youngish generations, an intimate and richly modulated Naturalism which Mr. Knud W. Jensen has close at heart. He appears to be more concerned with the artistic and human emission of the individual work than with aesthetic theories and definition of trends, and in the arrangement of the collection has obviously striven to share his delights with others. The effort is most clearly marked in the emphasis given, for example, to two of his favourite artists, the painter Niels Larsen Stevns and the sculptor Astrid Noack, both now dead and both inscribed in the hearts of all Danish art-lovers.

The Final Surprise

When visitors to the Louisiana Museum have been all round the collection and are mentally sated they are led, not coldly to an exit, but in to the final surprise of their visit, the zig-zag building's large reading and conversation room, which receives them with a refreshing view of the distant horizon of the Sound. Here they may obtain a sandwich and an *expresso*, exchange impressions, pick out a book in the small library of art, or merely relax. The festive room has the further function of providing a setting for concerts, art evenings, club life, and other activities in the humanistic spirit of the house. From the moment when the idea of the Louisiana Museum arose in its creator's mind it was linked with a desire to make it something on the lines of a high school of art and an open forum for contemporary trends and ideas. This idea has underlain the whole designing of the building, and with its realization Louisiana has become a distinctive little Danish Museum of Modern Art.

A New Look in Education

By Sigurd Højby

Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools

Reforms of the Danish education system, recently passed by the Folketing, are expected to come into force on April 1, 1959. From that date there will be seven-year comprehensive schools in towns and country. Admission to further education will depend on parents' wishes and teachers' assessments, and the eleven-plus examination has been abolished

A long discussion on the structure of Danish education has ended with the passage of the new Education Acts. Three Ministers of Education have contributed to this result: the late Hartvig Frisch (1947–50), together with the teachers' organizations, placed the problems under debate; Mr. Julius Bomholt (1953–57) succeeded by intensive negotiations in promoting proposals on which three of the parties in the Folketing could agree; and the present Minister, Mr. Jørgen Jørgensen, piloted the Bills through. They had the support of a large majority in the chamber and were backed by primary school organizations, but opposed by secondary school organizations.

A little background information is necessary in order to understand this legislation. As in most Western countries, there were originally two separate educational systems. One provided an academic education leading, in the case of the ablest pupils, to the University. Its pupils came chiefly from the upper classes, who thus tended to monopolize the leading public offices and looked upon themselves as the sole repositories of culture. The other was the elementary school providing primary instruction for the general population, and was inferior in status to the academic school.

Abolition of Fees

The establishment of parliamentary democracy led to the Secondary School Act of 1903, which linked the elementary and the academic school by admitting children between eleven and fifteen to secondary education by means of entrance examinations. The opportunities for higher education were thus formally equal to all; but in fact there was still a long way to go, because academic education was costly. Since 1903 a great deal has been done to ensure real equality of opportunity in further education by abolishing fees and providing free teaching materials, as well as by general social measures. This aim has not been fully achieved, but there has been a great advance and it is no longer the main educational problem.

One of the worst anomolies of the education system

Modern school building on one level: Skovgårds School near Copenhagen (built 1951)

One of the oldest village schools (near Fakse, Zealand)

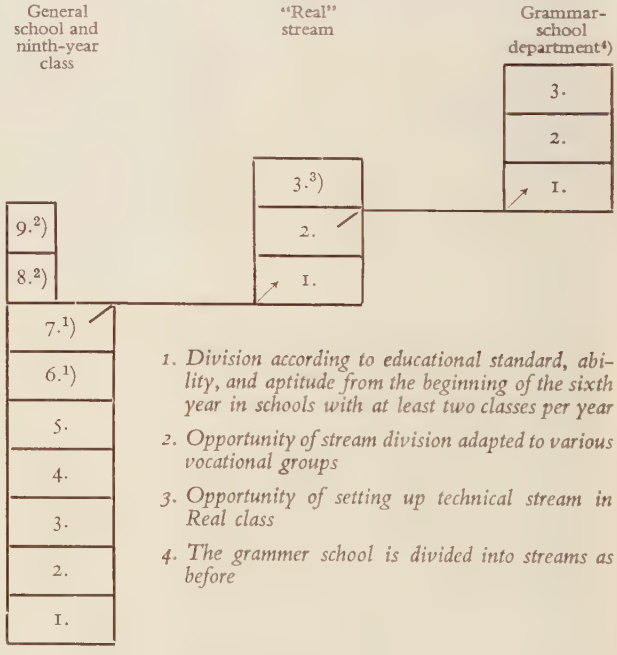
before the introduction of the new legislation was the fact that the examination schools were the only schools providing further education which were directly connected with the primary schools, and they were the only schools which gave the privileges of an examination certificate. This had a detrimental effect on the primary school, because too many pupils—suitable and unsuitable—sought to enter those schools for the sake of the privileges. And though an attempt was made in 1937 to give the general school greater attraction, it remained overshadowed by the examination school because it did not lead anywhere—either educationally or vocationally.

Another unfortunate aspect of the old system was the inferior position of the village school to that of the town school. In the country there were no publicly provided examination schools or further education. Children seeking such an education had to go into the towns or attend private schools.

Seven-Year Comprehensive School

Most of these defects were remedied by the new Education Acts of June 7, 1958. In future, primary education in town and country will take place in seven-year comprehensive schools, with differentiated education in English, German, and mathematics in the sixth and seventh years. In schools with fourteen or more classes there will be a "mild division" of the pupils into academic and non-academic streams, though the local authorities may insist on the maintenance of the comprehensive system even here.

In continuation of the seventh year of the primary school there will be a three-year *Real* school preparing for commercial and similar vocations—in the country through cooperation between several local governments. By means of a public examination at the end of the second *Real* year, a pupil may either proceed to the third *Real* class, which concludes with a *Real* examination, or may enter a three-year stream-divided *Gymnasium* (grammar school),



1. *Division according to educational standard, ability, and aptitude from the beginning of the sixth year in schools with at least two classes per year*
2. *Opportunity of stream division adapted to various vocational groups*
3. *Opportunity of setting up technical stream in Real class*
4. *The grammer school is divided into streams as before*

ending with the *Studentereksamen* (certificate of education), which admits to the University. Alongside the *Real* school, if there are at least ten pupils who so wish, there will be

voluntary eighth- and ninth-year classes with stream-divided education of varied vocational character. In the interests of these classes it is regrettable that it was not found possible to raise the school-leaving age; for the success of the new Education Acts will greatly depend on an adequate intake into the eighth- and ninth-year classes and on the ability to give them sufficient educational content and respect that employers will recruit a large proportion of their labour force from these classes. Only thus can there be real balance in the educational reforms and settled conditions in the primary schools. But the task is a difficult one, for there is little experience to build upon, and teachers and employers have hitherto been rather isolated.

Vocational Guidance Introduced

Fortunately, a radical change has recently taken place. The new Education Acts require that schools should provide suitable vocational guidance from the seventh year upwards; and it is realized that it is to some extent an educational task to make pupils vocationally minded before leaving school. For their part, leading employers are prepared to enter into active cooperation with the schools; and if employers can also be persuaded to grant special opportunities for pupils from the eighth- and ninth-year classes with regard to apprenticeships and training jobs, then parents who are anxious to provide

Girls are taught housework and elementary domestic science in school kitchens. The picture is from the modern Munkegårds School near Copenhagen

"Please, sir!" School is fun these days

In order to cope with the requirements of the more advanced subjects, many rural districts have combined to build central schools which cover wider areas. In many places such central schools have largely replaced the small village school; this is Borup Central School

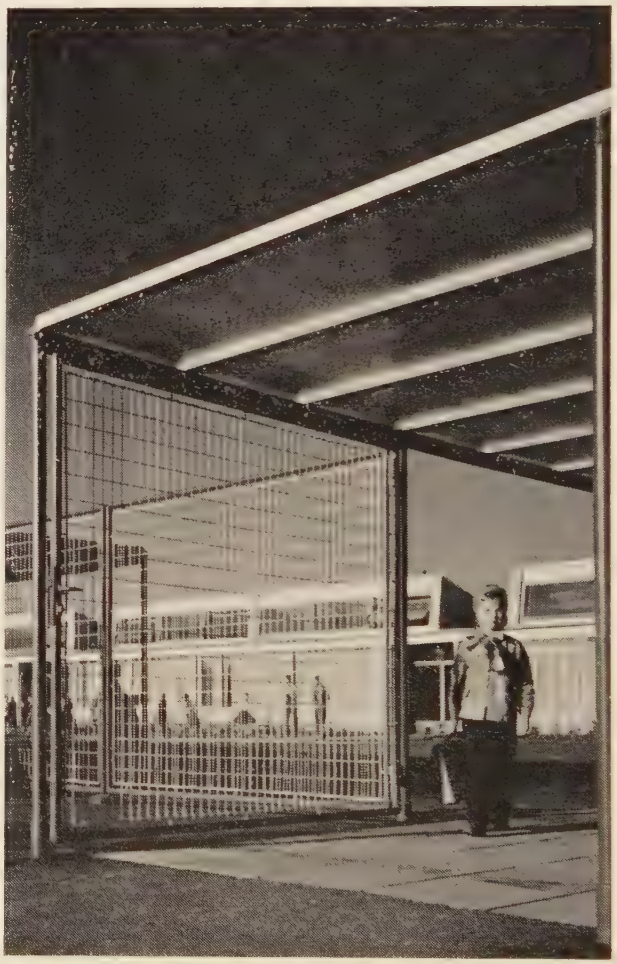
for their children's future will not feel compelled to get them into schools giving a theoretical education for which they may not have the aptitude. Any such trend would be an advantage to these schools, because it would relieve them of some backward pupils; and it would especially strengthen the primary schools and the succeeding practical streams, by winning the respect of parents and children.

More Flexibility

The old eleven-plus examination has been abolished, and there will be no public examination before the conclusion of the second *Real* class. The division which will take place in schools with fourteen classes or more, and at the end of the seventh year, will be based entirely on parents' wishes and school assessments.

The system has also been made more flexible, as throughout the school period there will be wide opportunities for transfer from one form of school to another—also from the eighth- and ninth-year classes to the examination school. To the *Real* school and *Gymnasium* the new structure will mean that they will be concerned only with children of over fourteen. As it is laid down that there must be no deterioration in the value of the two examinations, another consequence will be that the education given at the examination schools must be changed to suit the new conditions.

The new Education Acts may not have solved all our education problems—the raising of the school-leaving age is one which remains. But they have given the village school equality of status with the town school; established the principle of the comprehensive school; and provided the facilities for a reasonable balance between theoretical education in the general school system and the new practical streams identified with compulsory education in the primary schools. The result is both an educational and a social advance.



The modern architecture of Danish school building: entrance to Munkegårds School near Copenhagen. The school has been used since the beginning of 1955

The Ideal Hospital

By Erik Olaf-Hansen

Denmark's most up-to-day hospital, the Copenhagen County Hospital at Glostrup, was officially opened recently. This monumental building, which is in nine storeys, has cost about 100 million kroner. When it is complete, in two years' time, it will have about 800 beds. So far there is room for between 300 and 400 patients

Just over thirty years ago the authorities began to reorganize the Danish hospital system. Up to then only the large towns were well served, the hospitals in the rest of the country being small and inadequate. As a result of the reforms, even the remotest and most sparsely populated areas are covered by an efficient hospital service and there is no place where the public cannot get the best treatment that medical science can give.

This advance does not mean that there are no unrealized plans and desires. There are some old hospitals which need replacement, and patients whose illness is not urgent will often have to wait their turn. But every year half a million people are treated at the hospitals—in a population of four and a half million. There are 145 public hospitals with 26,000 beds, plus various private clinics. About 11,000 mental and neurotic patients can be accommodated, while the mental hospitals are undergoing large-scale modernization and extension. There is room for 7,000 mentally defective persons, 4,000 tuberculosis patients (an ample provision because this disease is being rapidly overcome), and 1,000 blind and deaf patients. Altogether it is possible to treat 45,000 patients per day.

Hospital Costs

Hospitals are maintained by the State, county councils, and municipalities. A day's stay at a hospital costs the public between 50 and 60 kroner, but to the patient it is practically free. In Copenhagen he pays 0.60 kr. per day if insured, and the amount is refunded by his health insurance society. Other residents pay 1.20 kr. per day. Elsewhere the charge is between 3.50 and 12 kr. per day; at the Copenhagen County Hospital, Glostrup, the latest and most up-to-date hospital in Denmark, it is 3 kr. per day for members of health insurance societies and for others 6 kr. per day. This is an inclusive charge covering bed and board, all medical treatment, nursing, and operations. It applies to accommodation in single rooms or wards of two, three, or six beds. A patient occupying a single room with separate toilet facilities pays 18 kr. per day, unless this accommodation has been ordered by his doctors.

The charge of 6 kr. made at Glostrup may be regarded as an average Danish charge. The great majority of Danes belong to a health insurance society of one form or another, to which they pay an annual contribution of about 300 kr. per family. Hospital fees are halved for members of these societies and even this is fully paid for by the health insurance. Higher income groups have a modified health insurance scheme which refunds some of the costs of a stay in hospital. The average cost to the patient is 4 kr. per day. This is roughly the cost of a packet of cigarettes, from which it will be realized that no one need fear admission to hospital on financial grounds.

Entrance to the new Copenhagen County Hospital at Glostrup

The egg-shaped operating theatre is an idea that was introduced into Denmark from France. Hundreds of built-in projectors provide adequate light for any site of operation. Students can watch operations from outside through observation windows

When a housewife goes into hospital the services of a home help may be obtained at a cost graduated according to the family income. Dependants of insured patients receive various maintenance benefits.

The Copenhagen County Hospital at Glostrup has a large hall with shops where patients and visitors can buy presents and minor necessaries

Three Finnish Prizewinners

Finnish architects built the hospital at Glostrup. They were Mr. and Mrs. Ragnar and Marrta Ypyä and Mr. Voikko Malmio, who submitted the winning entry in an inter-Northern competition. The hospital which they were commissioned to build to their project was officially opened on September 2, 1958. The inner block, which contains accommodation for all forms of treatment, will have room for 800 patients when it is fully in use. So far only one wing with 300–400 beds has been opened. The number of beds will be doubled when the next wing is ready during the next two years. An extension may be built later, should one be neeeded.

Before being taken into service the hospital was open for inspection by the public, who were able to admire its technical refinements and modern conveniences. They were shown round by doctors, nurses, and hospital employees as honoured guests, since it was they who had provided the money by way of taxes.

Everything for the Patients

It is hardly necessary to say that the technical resources are the best obtainable. The hospital plan takes account of the fact that most of the patients in a modern hospital are ambulant. So there is a restaurant where they and their visitors may obtain light meals; a combined auditorium

and concert-hall where entertainments can be arranged; and cloak-rooms for visitors. Surrounding the hospital is a park which will be very beautiful when the vegetation has grown.

Connected with the wards there are common-rooms for smokers and non-smokers. TV will perhaps be installed in the near future. There are splendid sun lounges. And on the ninth floor, served by lift, there is a library and reading-room where expert guidance may be obtained.

The social life of the patients is thus well catered for, while at the same time every effort has been made to ensure peace and quietness in the wards. The therapeutical departments have been kept separate to prevent disturbance to patients. All wards face south and have blended colour schemes, as these have been shown by psychological tests to promote mental well-being. Building materials have been specially chosen for their sound-proof qualities; even the key-holes have mufflers.

Special Call System

Beside each bed is a shaded reading-lamp, and there are plug-in radio sockets at each bedside table. A special call system enables the patient in bed to speak to the nurse in her duty room. By being told the patient's wants in advance, she is spared many steps and both the waiting period and the disturbance to other patients are reduced. Nurses hear only what is said in the ward when a bedside lamp is lit.

In each ward there are large built-in cupboards for flowers. Instead of being taken out into the corridors at night—which gives extra work to nurses and deprives patients of some of their pleasure—the flowers are kept in the cupboards behind glass and specially ventilated. Even after "bed-time", they can still be enjoyed by the patients in the morning and evening.

Stimulating Well-being

Great attention has been paid to the sanitary arrangements. All ambulant patients are able to take a shower-bath in the morning if they want and if it is allowed by their doctor. In any case, there are separate washing facilities, both for patients in single rooms and in six-bed wards.

Other facilities at this ideal hospital include a ladies' hair-dressing saloon and a men's barber's shop. Patients are encouraged to take an interest in their appearance, as it is stimulating to a person's sense of well-being to feel well groomed. Cosmetics are allowed in all cases except where they might conceal symptoms which are being observed. Various small purchases may be made at a shop in the entrance hall of the hospital.

The patient is given plenty of opportunity to consult his doctor. This is a greatly needed facility; and so in every department there are consulting rooms where patient and doctor can talk in privacy. Doctors' reports are taken down by dictaphone and typed out by a pool of secretaries. The hospital also has guest-rooms for the relatives of seriously ill patients, who may have to be called at short notice.

Doctors and nurses have the same excellent common-room and restaurant facilities as patients. A first-rate

Each department has wards with one bed, or two, three, four or six beds, but most wards have two or three beds. In the background there are built-in cupboards where the patients' flowers can keep fresh for a long time

kitchen ensures culinary well-being; and good art on the common-room walls helps to maintain the high psychological standard.

Egg-shaped Operating Theatres

It is not so strange that patients feel happy at this hospital. There is no need to go into details about its technical equipment, because this is equivalent to that available at other high-grade modern hospitals, except to say that the radiologist can work as rapidly as a press photographer, and that the egg-shaped operating theatres, based on a French idea, should provide the surgeon with exceptionally good facilities for working.

In accord with the spirit of a modern hospital, there is a special physiotherapy department with a fine swimming-bath. Here patients are trained to resume their work on leaving hospital. They are treated not only at the most critical stage of their illness, but until such time as they can take up their old jobs or new ones more suited to their physical capabilities. The staff in this department includes physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and social advisers.

Three-fourths of the patients admitted to hospital make complete or substantial recoveries. As these are the most serious cases and belong increasingly to higher age-groups, this is a fine result. More than most people suspect, it is due to the little things which help to give a turn for the better.

Great Demands on Nurses

Connected with the hospital at Glostrup there is a school for nurses, and a hostel which provides accommodation for 226 student nurses has also been built. A nurse has many things to learn in her exacting vocation, and among these is the art of standing, walking, and deportment, which is important to her own health as it enables her to do her work with the minimum of muscular fatigue. It is important to the health of the patients because it is always pleasing to see nurses who move about gracefully.

Glostrup Hospital is not unique, but is the finest monument so far erected to the prevailing outlook in the social life of Denmark which requires that everyone, regardless of his or her financial circumstances, shall have equal opportunities to recover from illness. If the illness is so serious that it cannot be treated by the family doctor, then first-class hospitals are available practically free of charge.

The imposing hospital buildings are surrounded by a park area which will be planted with trees from all parts of the world. A State hospital for mental patients is being erected in connection with the new county hospital in order to facilitate cooperation between the specialist staffs of the two hospitals

BOOK SHELF

Friendly Visitor

Beryl Miles: Candles in Denmark. *London: John Murray. 235 pp. Illustrated. 21 s.*

Beryl Miles in her six-months' tour of Denmark has observed that candles are often placed on the table when it is desired to provide a cheerful and festive welcome for foreign guests. Hence the title, which thus stands as a symbol of Danish hospitality. It might be added that it could stand as a symbol of herself. The clear flame of a lively intelligence shines out in a reading of her book.

It has interested and amused me to become acquainted with her rapid observations and staccato comments on daily life in Denmark. There is no detailed arrangement or deliberate planning of her journey through the country. She goes about her task directly, vividly, and intimately. She is everywhere at once and jumps from Erik Menved to Peter Heering and from the strawberry cellar in Strøget to the beach at Rømø. It comes in swift chain reactions. For example, one day she is walking along Frederiksholms Canal in Copenhagen and gets into conversation with painters and sculptors. This leads to an immediate visit to the Charlottenborg art gallery, and from there to the Rasmussen bronze foundry. Here she is introduced to a monument to the explorer Vitus Bering, and we are already on our way to his birthplace at Horsens! It is a happy and cheerful roaming: stimulating, instructive, and entertaining. At once simple and manifold. She has grace and curiosity. Her experiences in Denmark, her whims and resourcefulness, could provide many ideas for the real film about Denmark.

Miss Miles has written previously of Australia, New Zealand, and Luxembourg. It was pleasant, and for Denmark highly valuable, that she also came to our country. One develops great sympathy for the author, and at the same time one is pleased that there were so many families and individuals who showed interest and appreciation for her mission. She quickly made friends with most people, and reading her book we ourselves become intimate with things and places of which we had not previously been aware. *Ebbe Munck*

Greenland Revisited

Alex Secher: Greenland Revisited. *Translated by David Hohnen. Chr. Erichsens Forlag, Copenhagen. 100 pp. 70 kr.*

Alex Secher's *Greenland Revisited* is meant as an artist's documentation of impressions from an Arctic land and its people. His drawings are marginal notes in a diary; in a few bold lines in ink, which can be quite Japanese in character, he records momentary impressions of reality without lyrical recasting and without deliberate artistic adaptation. For this very reason his drawings have importance well beyond the circle of international art connoisseurs; they are portrayals of facts.

Alex Secher loves Greenland and he knows something about it. This is how an iceberg rises above the water-line; that is how the settlement lies below the mountain peaks; here stands the waiting dog-team; that is the way a Greenlander throws his harpoon; and here are American icebreakers as they steer through the fjord on their way to the Thule base. This is everyday Greenland and that is the day of rest; this is the old Greenland, that is the new. Very few artists have depicted life in the fjords and at the settlement, as it is lived in our time, more fascinatingly than Alex Secher.

The convincing documentation is the book's great asset. Connoisseurs will delight in the artist's sure line and admirable treatment of his subject, but many more will follow him as an experienced guide through a magnificent landscape. The captions, by the artist himself, are as crisp and terse as the pictures. There is not a word too many; the accounts are as simple as primitive speech.

Greenland Revisited, which appeared in the autumn of 1957 in Danish, is now available in an English translation by David Hohnen. The book is beautifully printed on pulpless Swedish paper; the drawings stand out clearly on the pages and the text is well matched with the illustrations. This fine work, which aroused considerable interest on its appearance in Denmark, has been published with the support of the Danish Ministry of Education and the New Carlsberg Foundation. *Walter Schwartz*

The Authentic Andersen

Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales. *A new translation by Reginald Spink. With eight pages of colour plates and line drawings in the text by Hans Baumhauer. London: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. (The Childrens's Illustrated Classics). VIII + 248 pp. 10 s. 6 d. & 2.75 dolls., cloth.*

Hans Christian Andersen: Fairy Tales. *Edited by Svend Larsen, Director of the Hans Andersen Museum, Odense. Translated from the original Danish text by R. P. Keigwin. Illustrated by Vilhelm Pedersen and Lorenz Frølich. Odense: Flensteds Forlag. London: Edmund Ward. Vol. 3, 368 pp. 12s. 6 d. cloth.*

The world celebrations of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen in 1955 were a curious experience for his fellow-countrymen, who knew that this universal fame is that of an innocent and often sentimental children's entertainer very different from the rare story-teller, connoisseur of men, and master of style who in Denmark is loved and respected by children and adults alike. With the utmost interest they have therefore followed and to the best of their ability supported the work of those persons who have tried to encourage an appreciation of Andersen's true qualities among their compatriots. This can best be done by producing good new translations of his works in faithful selection. Far too often they have been rendered unrecognizable by alterations, additions, abridgements, and dilutions, whether these were due to lack of literary skill, crass commercialism, or chance conventions in the respective countries.

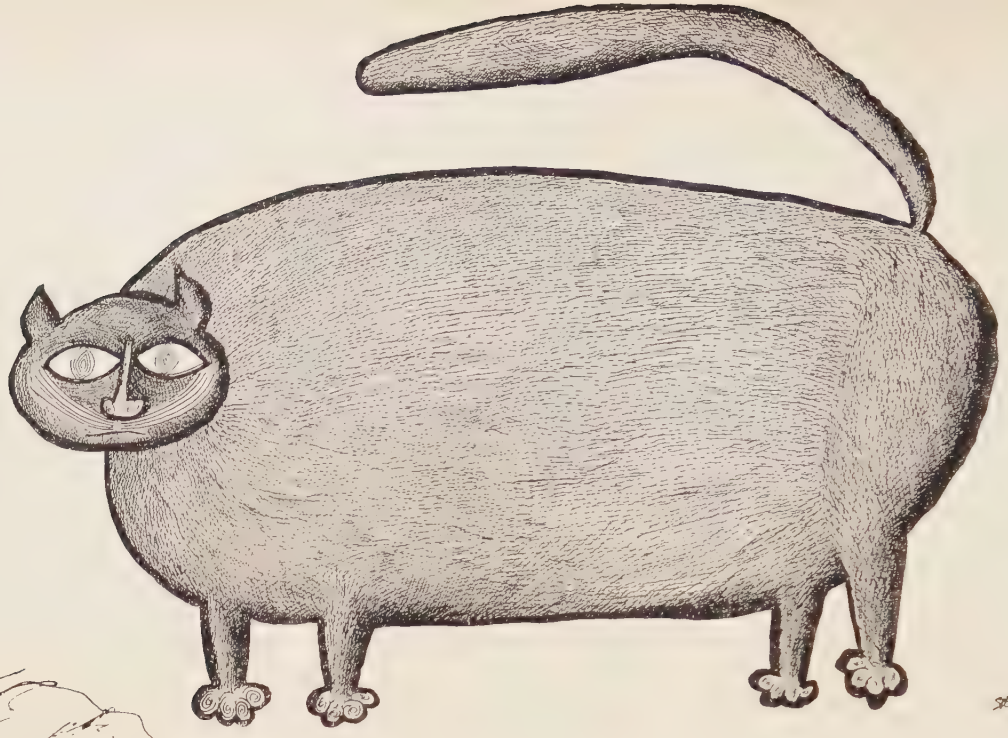
The two above-mentioned translators have made a disinterested and outstanding contribution towards putting things right in the English-speaking world. R. P. Keigwin, who in other fields also is the best modern English translator from the Danish, has now, with this third chubby little volume of fairy-tales, translated 62 of the approximately 160; or more than those generally known in Britain and elsewhere. Reginald Spink's selection comprises 26 well-known fairy-tales and replaces the same publishers' old but not very worthy translation in a widely read series for children. Both editions are nicely produced; though Mr. Keigwin's collection is marred by the fact that the well-loved old drawings have had to be heavily reduced in size and Mr. Spink's by the fact that it is illustrated at all—most people would no doubt rather be without Hans Baumhauer's contributions, of which only the best can be called anything like good.

Anyone wanting a small standard collection of Andersen's fairy-tales should in future buy Mr. Spink's, and anyone wishing to go a little further and have some excellent tales especially for adults should get Mr. Keigwin's three volumes and hope for more. Both purchasers will be well served. The two translators have had an exceptional ear for the nuances of the language, first the Danish language itself, and next the particular form of Dansh employed by Andersen: incredibly difficiult for a foreigner in its use of particles and delicate shades of meaning, its abrupt transitions and angularities, its illogicalities and banalities in the manner of true colloquial speech, yet always deliberate and subtle from the author's side, and; on the other hand, its no less deliberate passages of lofty and profound statement. This has hardly been done with such fine sympathy in every changing tone before; though we would mention a third recent translation of high quality, that of Jean Hersholt, which is American in its idiom.

We have learnt with great regret of the reserved reception given by British critics to Mr. Spink's and Mr. Keigwin's work, which breaks with generations of bad tradition as to what and who Andersen is. On the Danish side we can only express satisfaction and gratitude for these two Englishmen's contribution and trust that it will point the way to a better appreciation of Hans Christian Andersen the artist and the man.

Erik Dal

Danish Department, Royal Library, Copenhagen



World Cartoonis

Top: *Saul Steinberg's famous cat;* upper left, *Felikes Topolsky's drawing of Bertrand Russell;* lower left, *drawing by Axel Nygaard;* lower right, *Ben Shan's drawing of Louis Armstrong with trombonist and minstrel*

Copenhagen

The Association of Danish Line Artists celebrated recently its twenty-fifth anniversary and marked the occasion by holding a large exhibition of Danish and international drawings in Frederiksberg Town Hall. It was a fascinating display which clearly showed how foreign and Danish newspapers employ drawings as eye-catching supplements to the written word. Poetic sketches, illustrations, cartoons, and comic drawings of high quality exhibited their ability to brighten up newspaper columns.

From France, where over the years the newspaper cartoon has been outstandingly represented and has shed its radiance over the rest of Europe, an impressive collection of original works had been procured, ranging from Daumier's imperishable social satires to Vertès' refined erotic impressions. Toulouse-Lautrec, Constantin Guys, Willette, Forain, Steinlein, Herman Paul, and the young Villon represented the wonderful flowering of French reproductive art from about the beginning of the century until after the First World War; Segonzac, Dufy, Pascin, Chas-Laborde, Dignimont, and Peynet, the successful continuation of the French tradition down to the present time. From Britain a wallful of Topolski's lively topical sketches had been brought; American artists included the sophisticated line juggler Steinberg and Ben Shan; represented among the Scandinavians were the great classic of Swedish caricature, Albert Engström, and the pungent Norwegian political cartoonist Blix.

With the exception of the grand old man of Danish line drawing, the 93-year-old Johannes Larsen, no living Dane had been invited, but there was a reverential memorial showing of the outstanding Danish line artists, now dead, Storm Petersen, Alfred Schmidt, Axel Nygaard, Biilmann Petersen, and Sikker Hansen.

As guests of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Saul Steinberg, Feliks Topolski, and Vertès attended the opening of the exhibition, which naturally inspired lively comment in the Press and drew large crowds to the hall at Frederiksberg.

Top left: *drawing by Vertès;* upper right, *one of Toulouse-Lautrec's famous Parisian drawings;* lower right, *the Danish cartoonist Robert Storm Petersen's drawing of Toulouse-Lautrec*

From Santa Claus's Workshop

By Victor Andersen

Danish toys have found a form which makes them popular all over the world, appealing as they do to the youthful imagination. The colourful building sets in plastic, metal toy cars, and wooden toys are coveted by children in every land

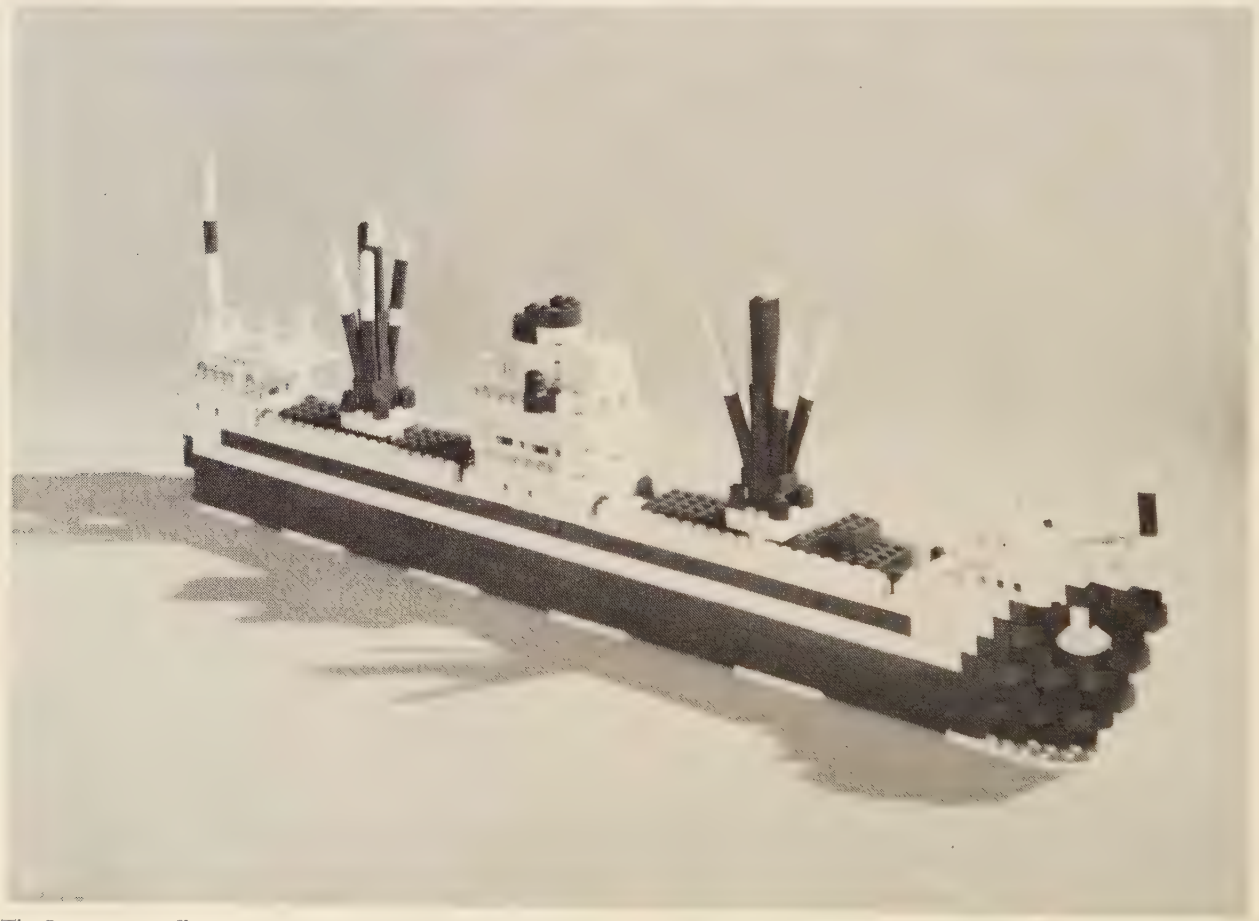
Every year as Christmas approaches, children in many countries write to Santa Claus to tell him what they would like for presents. But do their letters ever arrive? The answer is that they do, and that the replies carry stamps from Greenland, the great island that is always covered in ice and snow—for where else would Santa Claus think of spending the year with his reindeer and sleigh?

Santa Claus is a courteous man. He replies to all his small correspondents, though admittedly he has his helpers. Greenland is Danish territory, and kind people in Denmark collect the letters and answer them with a "Merry Christmas" from Santa Claus. But the presents—do they come from Denmark? Not all of them do; for at that rate the entire population of Denmark would be busy all the year round putting wigs on dolls and carving rocking-horses out of wood. But if you look round the world to see where the most popular toys come from, you will find that Denmark is fast becoming Santa Claus's favourite workshop.

Plastic Building Sets

What is it that Denmark makes which little Pedro in Lima, Johnny in Chicago, and Susan in Edinburgh prefer to other toys? Among various specialities there are colourful Danish building sets in plastic. These are made at a factory in Jutland in several hundred shapes and sizes, and all the bricks interlock, so that it is possible to copy in miniature any existing type of building, or project those of the future. Who knows but that a boy or girl playing with Lego System today will so develop his or her imagination that one fine day we shall have a new Corbusier? This may take place in Switzerland; for in Geneva, where the end of the school year used to be marked by the present of a cake to all the children, they now get a small Lego building set.

That Lego System can be made into anything—the Empire State Building and St. Peter's, farms as well as rows of town houses—is due to the fact that they are made to the same standard unit. Thus



The Lego system offers a wide choice of possibilities. Architects have used it for models of their projects and it lends itself equally well to other purposes, such as this grand ocean liner

Kay Bojesen was the first to introduce the artistic element in children's toys. He created a number of animal characters which are warmly appreciated by children and adults alike

on the toy level the standardization so greatly desired in real building has been introduced. The many original buildings which have sprung from the imagination of "Lego children" prove also that there is no need to fear uniformity of building because the elements have been standardized.

Recommended by Architects

The great potentialities of the Lego system are appreciated by leading architects; and the Danish factory was recently informed that a group of Austrian architects, commissioned to replan a district of Vienna, have chosen to build their model of the project with Lego System. As the model proceeds a film will be made of it, in order that the city council may see the plan's progress step by step. Another fine testimony from the adult world was received when an invitation came to show the Danish system at the Brussels World Fair. They were required for the display of the European Productivity Centre. Nothing better illustrates how building can be rationalized!

Modern Pocket-size Cars

Another Danish speciality consists of toy cars in metal; they are so robust that a fully grown man can tread on them without damaging them. This is more than a figure of speech, because at the Copenhagen factory which makes Tekno Cars a heavyweight man stands on the models before they go into serial production. But solidity is not enough to create a world success. What counts also is that every model produced has its counterpart in real cars seen daily in the streets. The boy whose father has a Ford Thunderbird can be equally well provided, only in the scale of 1 : 43½, or trouser-pocket size.

Astride an elephant

Before Tekno Cars go into nursery service they are closely examined by the real motor factories whose models have been copied. These factories are so interested in the publicity effects of the toys that they make secret drawings of forthcoming models available to the Tekno factory, in order that the miniature and the original may appear on the market simultaneously. Besides the well-known makes a number of variations are produced, such as Swedish forest trucks, Danish break-down lorries, and American military rolling-stock. A jeep with a UN emblem has become a coveted souvenir among visitors to the United Nations in New York; and in competition with world toy manufacturers the Danish factory gained the contract for a miniature of the Expo train which took visitors

From the miniature assembly works

round the Brussels Fair. In many countries Tekno Cars are used as teaching material in road safety lessons.

Ask the US President

The real old-fashioned wooden toys were rejuvenated in Denmark in the twenties and thirties, when the craftsman and silversmith Kay Bojesen gave them new artistic and educational forms. Having made various wooden toys for his own son about 35 years ago, he was invited to show some of his models at an exhibition arranged by the organization Dansk Arbejde. They were so well imagined and designed that they were awarded a prize.

Bojesen's toys have since proved competitive not only in Denmark but all over the world, and infant schools in particular have appreciated these sturdy and beautifully designed toys.

The many internationally known models include the car with the bricks, the Danish Guards in full dress, the smart limousine which can be turned into a sturdy lorry and back again, and the train which runs over bridges and on to turntables or ferries. When grown-ups go to buy Bojesen toys they also find something to their own taste: Kay Bojesen's artistic animal figures, headed by the monkey, the bear, and the elephant. Ask the President of the United States what he thinks of these figures. The elephant is his party's symbol, and he has several Bojesen creations in the White House.

Greenland as Well

This is far from the whole of the quality Danish toy industry. Internationally popular also are the charming dolls in non-combustible material made by the firm of Kofod at Køge—the town known as the source of the gossiping hens in the tale by Hans Andersen. The same is true of the robust Connector building set, the handsomely cut dominoes, and many other products of Santa Claus's Danish workshops.

But what of Greenland—his real domicile? Has it nothing to supply? Yes, indeed. Greenland, too, has its toy production; and anyone wishing to delight children with something direct from the home of Santa Claus can choose from lifelike toy seals and polar bears, kayaks and Eskimo costumes, and various other Greenland specialities.

Among the many Tekno-car models the UN jeep has become a popular souvenir for the many visitors to the UN building in New York

Greatest Port of the North

By Aage Hendrup

General Manager of the Port of Copenhagen

On December 30, 1858, the Port of Copenhagen was granted its first independent constitution and a form of government which has proved to be so expedient that in principle it has been retained to this day. The Port Authority can thus celebrate its centenary this year

At the beginning of its now nearly 800-year existence the city of Copenhagen and its port were administered as a unit by the See of Roskilde. Later when Christopher III made Copenhagen his seat and hence the national capital, in about 1442, the port was placed under the Crown.

It cannot, however, be said that there was any port management as such until 1692, when a special committee was appointed to watch over the interests of the port. This committee still formed part of the municipal government down to nearly 1750, by which time the State had gradually gained such great influence on the management of the port that it might be regarded as purely a State institution.

The conditions in the port, especially the water-depths, remained a source of dissatisfaction, and so under an Act of December 30, 1858, it was laid down that in future the port should be governed by a Harbour Council and a Harbour Administration. The Prefect of Copenhagen was to be the chairman of the Council *ex officio*. Of the eight other members, two were to be nominated by the Crown and six elected by the City Council.

At the head of the Administration was a harbour-master, who was appointed by the Minister for Home Affairs, on the recommendation of the Harbour Council.

In 1891, when it was decided to embark upon the considerable extension involved in constructing a Free Port, the Harbour Council was increased by four members, two of whom were nominated by the then upper chamber, the Landsting, and two by the lower chamber, the Folketing.

This form of government stood its test for 55 years; and when the provisions were brought up to date by the Act of April 29, 1913, its principle remained unchanged, and has not been altered since.

This last Act rules that the commercial port of Copenhagen is a self-governing institution managed by a Harbour Board. With a very few exceptions it gives the port management rights of self-determination in port affairs.

The port authorities are responsible to the Minister of Works. From the Ministry it is necessary to obtain approval in the matters which are excluded from the management's jurisdiction, and of which the most important are the floating of loans and alterations in port charges.

As under the old law, the Prefect of Copenhagen is chairman *ex officio* of the Harbour Board, which includes 16 other members, chosen as follows:

One by the Minister of Works;
One by the Minister of Trade, Industry, and Shipping;
Four by the Folketing (the single-chamber Parliament);
Two by the Executive of the City of Copenhagen;
Two by the Copenhagen City Council;
Two by the Committee of the Copenhagen Merchants Guild;
Two by leading organizations of the shipping industry;
Two by the leading industrial organizations.

A view of the Port of Copenhagen from Our Saviour's Church

To manage the day-to-day affairs of the port the Minister of Works, on the recommendation of the Harbour Board, appoints a General Manager.

A Leading World Port

During these hundred years the Port of Copenhagen has undergone a rapid expansion. It has advanced to the position of leading port in the North and has established itself as a leading world port.

The city's business community are chiefly responsible for the port's importance to international trade and shipping and to the Danish nation. About one-third of the total turnover of all Danish ports takes place through Copenhagen, which also accounts for half of all the shipping which calls at Danish ports.

In 1858 the cargo turnover of the port was 321,000 tons; in 1913, 5,368,000 tons; and in 1957, 8,264,000 tons. The net register tonnage of the ships which called at the port was, respectively, 327,000, 4,718,000, and 13,258,000 tons. These figures give a clear indication of the tremendous development which has taken place during the century of the port's independent constitution.

An outstanding factor in this development was the establishment of the Free Port of Copenhagen in 1894. Besides a duty-free area, this provided so many advantages and facilities that it has attracted much traffic over the years.

Especially after the last war, the port installations as well as quayside equipment and cargo-handling gear have undergone extensive modernization. This, together with the greatly increased mechanization and consequent rationalization of the operations, has furthered the utilization of quay space and ensured a rapid turn-round of ships and cargoes.

SIDELIGHTS ON DENMARK

Karen Blixen for the US

Baroness Karen Blixen, the Danish authoress who won world renown with her first book, *Seven Gothic Tales*, is leaving in the New Year for a two-months' visit to the United States. This will not be a holiday, as lectures have already been arranged at several centres of the Institute of Contemporary Art. The Fund for the Advancement of Education has also commissioned the baroness to appear in three short films for use in schools and universities.

Last year the United States bestowed upon Karen Blixen an honorary membership of the American Academy of Art and Literature, the certificate of appointment being presented to her by the United States ambassador in Copenhagen.

Scientific Society for Food

The Danish food industries have established a scientific society for the promotion of research, technical hygiene, legislation, and inspection with regard to foodstuffs and stimulants. Among other things, the society will function as a liaison between the inspecting authorities and technicians and research workers in the food industries. The need for such a body is emphasized by the greater health requirements and ever-increasing mechanization of these industries.

Mechanical Pig-feeding

Mechanization can offer farmers many labour-saving devices. The latest in Denmark is a machine which feeds pigs at definite times, thus enabling the farmer to work in the fields without interruption or go to town with an easy mind. Tests of the first Danish automatic feeder will begin shortly at Trollesminde, the Government Experimental Farm north of Copenhagen. All that the farmer has to do is to calculate the amount of feed for each pig and adjust the timing device. The machine has already had successful trial runs.

Self-service Haircutting

A Danish parson has invented a pair of shears which enables a man to cut his own hair—as easily as scratching his neck. He patented the invention in 1957. Under Danish law clergymen may not trade, but his wife and son have formed a company and put the shears into production.

Ingenious Hotel Letterboxes

Every Danish house or flat normally has its own letterbox. Now a large hotel at Odense—the first in Denmark to do so—has fitted all rooms with letterboxes, which had previously been prohibited in hotels by fire regulations. The Ministry of Justice has granted dispensation from these regulations as the letterboxes have a double flap which keeps the doors fire-proof.

Mail for the guest in room 251

Heart Surgeon's Asian Visit

Professor Erik Husfeldt, internationally renowned Danish heart surgeon, has gone to India and Ceylon at the request of the World Health Organization and on the invitation of the two countries' governments.

During a two-month journey the professor will visit Colombo, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. This is his sixth of such journeys. Previously he has visited Turkey, Israel, Burma, Ceylon, India, Egypt, and Persia.

Distinguished Award for Design

Den Permanente, the well-known exhibition of Danish design in Copenhagen, has been awarded the distinguished Italian prize, the Golden Compasses. This is given annually by La Rinascente, the largest department store in Milan, to establishments or individuals who are deemed to have made an outstanding contribution to the production of articles of aesthetic merit. The winner of the prize two years ago was the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

British Week at Århus

A British exhibition which will take place at Århus in the period May 23–30, 1959, will comprise a trade display in the Århus Hall and an art exhibition in the Town Hall. There will also be Shakespeare performances at the municipal theatre, lectures by prominent British visitors at the University, concerts by the City Orchestra with British conductors, sporting events, bagpipe playing, and British and Danish naval visits.

First and Largest

By Frank Hernov

Danish shipbuilders and engine designers have followed up the success achieved in 1912 when the Copenhagen firm of Burmeister and Wain delivered the first ocean-going motor ship in the world. Today the same firm is building marine diesel engines which are as big as houses

The biggest marine diesel engine in the world has recently been built in Copenhagen by Burmeister and Wain. It follows the production in 1952 by the same firm—the makers of the first ocean-going motor ship—of the first two-stroke turbocharged marine unit, which can now be described as the greatest event in diesel engine production in the last 25 years. More than 100 motor tankers of over 30,000 tons deadweight are under construction, and two-thirds of these will be equipped with B & W turbocharged engines.

The engine has 12 cylinders, and at 115 revolutions per minute develops 15,000 brake horsepower. It will give the 32,000-ton Norwegian tanker in which it is to be installed a speed of 16 knots.

Several 12-cylinder engines of this type are being built by the Danish company's foreign licensees. In all, more than 30 such B & W units are on order. An engine of this type has already operated for over a year, and the results when recently published were studied with great interest.

The Latest Type

The firm has not stopped short at this achievement. New projects are in hand.

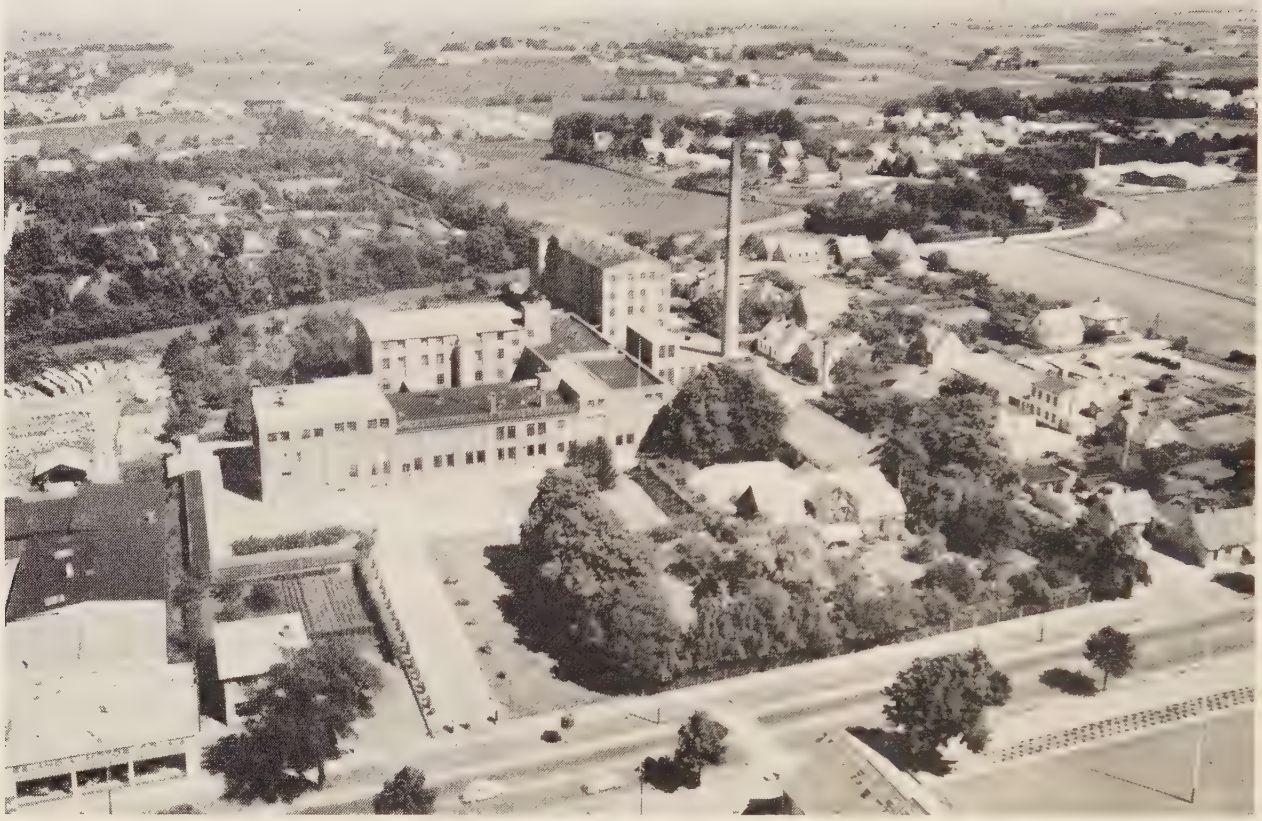
In order to meet the demand for diesel engines in the biggest ships it is now possible to build, B & W have started work on a turbocharged engine with a cylinder diameter of 840 mm and a stroke of 1,800 mm, developing in continuous marine operation over 1,700 ehp per cylinder at 110 rpm—a considerably higher performance than any previous type of marine diesel engine—there is no longer any limit to the employment of diesel engines in ships. The East Asiatic Company, which pioneered the use of ocean-going diesel ships—the first ocean-going motorship in the world, the *Selandia*, was delivered to the company by B & W in 1912—have ordered a six-cylinder unit for installation in a tanker of 18,500 tons dw.

International Status

A 12-cylinder unit of the new engine type will have an output of about 22,000 bhp, a length of more than 22 metres and a height of 12 metres. Many people will be surprised to know that it is possible to install such a large engine in a ship.

In order to build engines of this size—as big as houses—Burmeister and Wain have been obliged to make considerable extensions. An investment programme of 150 million kroner was drawn up. When the extensions are completed, the firm of Burmeister and Wain will not only—as now—be one of the leading international builders of ships and engines: it will be outstanding for the size of its products.

M/T Yuyo Maru No. 5 with a 12-cylinder turbocharged B & W engine was built in Japan under licence



Aerial photograph of the Roskilde Medical Company Ltd., situated about 20 miles west of Copenhagen. The Company employs over one hundred persons, many of whom are engaged in scientific research in the laboratories

Medical Aid from the Pig

By Henry Christensen, Dr. med.

The quality of Danish bacon and hams is internationally well known. This quality is based on extensive research. Alongside such research, great scientific work is also carried on by the Roskilde Medical Company Ltd. in developing the use of by-products in medical treatment

The organization of Danish pig farming, killing, and processing is undoubtedly among the best in the world. A great deal has been spent in order to make the millions of Danish bacon pigs as uniform as possible. Countless experiments have been carried out in laboratories and at research establishments to promote the standardized growth and the long body that is considered to be the most suitable for the production of the bacon and canned hams which are among the country's biggest export lines.

The success of this work depends in large measure on good and generous cooperation between cooperative bacon factories.

It is not only as a source of food, for export and domestic consumption, that the seven million or so pigs killed annually in Denmark are important. They are also utilized in other important if less well-known ways. For example, they are a major source of raw materials for many products employed in medicine as well as industry. Here also the Danish cooperative bacon factories have promoted research and production, through the establishment of the Roskilde Medical Company Ltd. which runs a factory for pharmaceutical research chiefly devoted to the utilization of the by-products of bacon factories and their commercial exploitation.

In this respect the most important parts of the pig are the brains, lungs, stomach, intestines, glands, and other organs; in short, offal in general. Close on a hundred substances found in the pig have been "discovered" and are now medically applied in one way or another.

The importance of these substances and the possibility of extracting them have been increasingly realized during the past 30–40 years, simultaneously with—and in part as a result of—the tremendous advances which have taken place in chemistry, physics, and technology. The production of the active substances of these organs has led to outstanding results in medicine.

Experiments on Animals

Their effects were first studied in experiments on animals and the experience

gained was then applied in human tests. Soon it proved possible to extract some of the substances on a large scale and employ them medically with a minimum of difficulty. One such preparation, called thyreodin, is an extract of the thyroid gland. Other products took longer to develop; partly owing to inadequate knowledge about their presence and effects, and partly because they occurred in such small quantities that their general application was perforce retarded. This is true of the suprarenal and pituitary hormones.

In some cases the substances, found first in the animal organs and produced as a pure extract, have been studied chemically and then produced synthetically. This was the procedure in the case of the sex hormones, suprarenal hormones, and other products. In the case of some other substances, the application was delayed because their effects were unknown. This is particularly true of highly complicated hormones such as the pituitary hormones, whose effects are only becoming fully known now.

Glandular Disorders

Where medical science had previously employed a number of vegetable substances, which in some cases, though they attacked the symptoms of a disease, had no effect on its roots, the organic preparations provided more efficient remedies. That this should be so seems fairly obvious, considering that many diseases consist in a reduced or excessive production of substances normally secreted in the glandular system. And it is equally obvious that we get nearer to the correct treatment when, first, the disease has been diagnosed and, secondly, the respective under- or over-production can be regulated by hormones; or when part of an excessively large gland can be removed by operation.

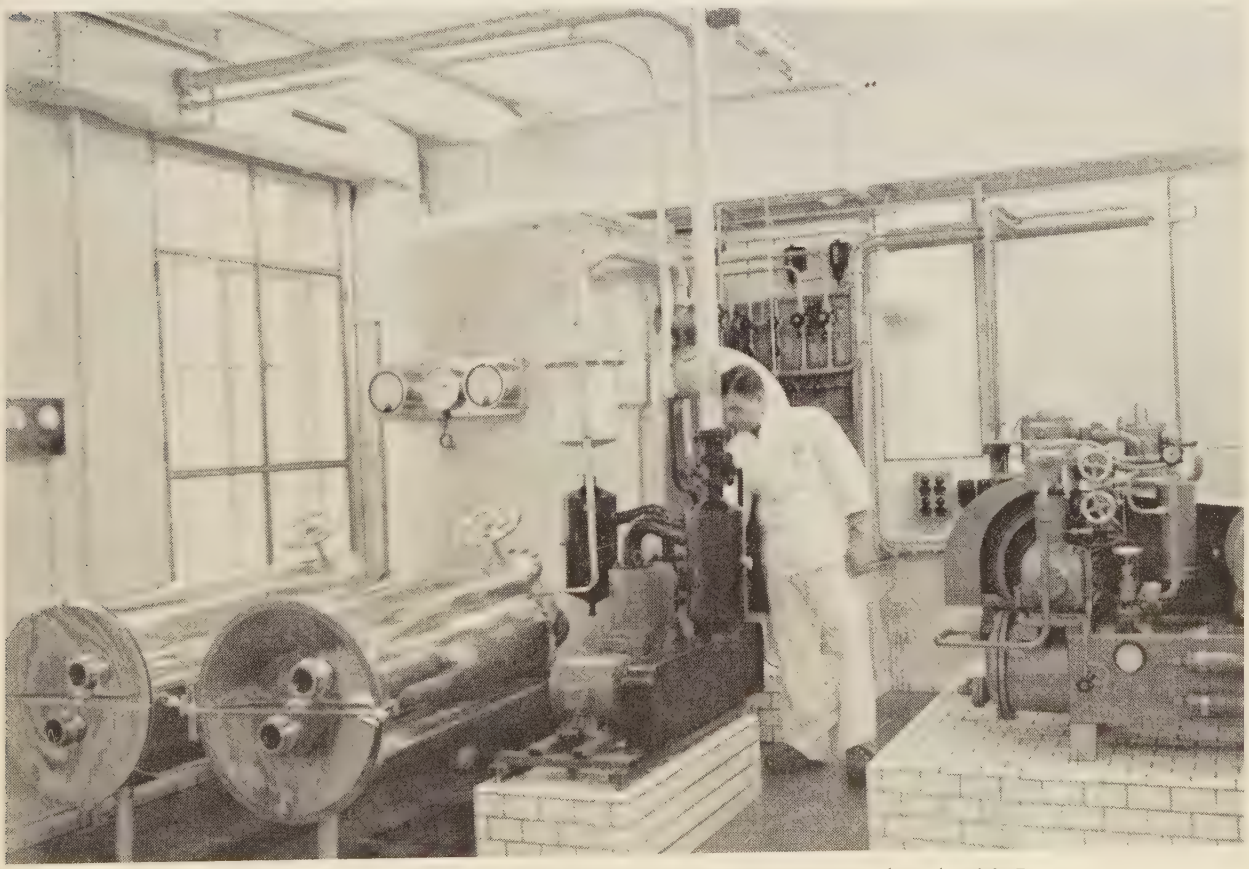
Fresh Hopes for Patients

The application of the preparations produced provided medical science with new weapons against disease. To patients it meant, in many cases, incalculable fresh hopes of recovery. Not only could some previously grave complaints be cured, but the effects of some diseases which had been largely untreatable could be very considerably reduced. We need only recall the case of insulin and diabetes. It is impossible in a short article to deal exhaustively with our existing and still incomplete knowledge of these substances; we can do no more than touch on some of the better known and most widely employed by-products of pig production.

3,000-40,000 Pigs to 1 gr. ACTH

To begin with the brains: these supply a fatty substance called cholesterol, which is the basis of various synthetically produced hormones, including sex hormones. The middle brain contains a substance which seems to have a bearing on arteriosclerosis. Much research is being done on this substance, but its significance has yet to be clarified. The pituitary gland, an organ the size of a pea which is situated below the brain, produces a number of extremely important hormones which regulate the daily life and interaction of the cells and organs.

It is only very recently that the immense forces concealed in this tiny organ have been appreciated. The substance called ACTH is now well known. With this it has become possible to treat a number of diseases, such as certain types of articular rheumatism, asthma, some skin diseases, etc., for which no—or only limited—remedies were known. That it is a difficult and costly remedy is seen from the fact that the pituitary glands of between 3,000 and 4,000 pigs go to make one kilogramme of raw



The important remedy ACTH is produced in low-temperature vacuum plants (— 60° C)

material, and that this kilogramme in turn gives less than one gramme of ACTH. This hormone, the full effects of which are probably unknown even now, has, besides the purely practical results so far achieved, provided the means to an understanding of a number of phenomena in the day-to-day life of the organism about which we had little knowledge. We may expect to learn much more, through further research, about this hormone's effects and importance to our lives. The pituitary gland produces other hormones besides ACTH, including the growth hormone, which regulates the organism's entire growth, and pituitrin, which is used for accelerating child-birth and in the treatment of shingles.

Great Potency of Hormones

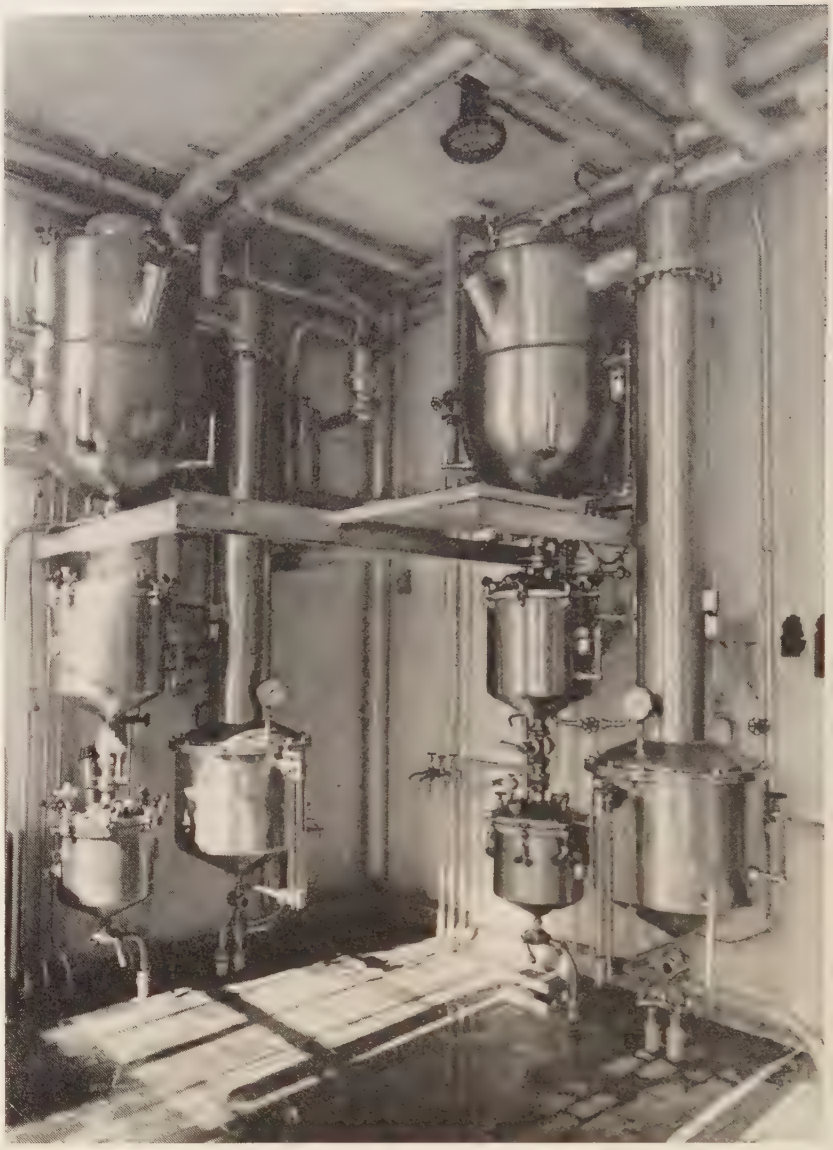
A very important gland is the thyroid, which produces a hormone called thyrecidin for regulating the metabolism. This gland has hitherto been employed directly as a medicine, being simply dried and made up into tablets. Recently, however, its effective substances have been successfully isolated, and some of them have been produced synthetically. One of these is thyronin, a substance having an enormous effect on the metabolism. It is used in quantities of a thousandth part of a milligramme and is an example of the tremendous potency of the hormones. Behind the thyroid gland are the two pea-sized parathyroid glands, which are vitally important, and of which our knowledge is still limited.

The pig's suprarenal gland is now known to contain and secrete a group of vital hormones. Their number and full significance have not been established, but we know that they are normally produced from the suprarenal gland when this is activated by pituitary hormones (ACTH). ACTH is thus the "superior" hormone of the suprarenal gland. This hormone, cortisone, is an admirable example of a hormone which, once discovered in an organ, has been chemically analysed and then synthetically produced. The basic material for synthetic production today is gall of animal origin.

The suprarenal hormones, like the pituitary hormones, have taught us a good deal about organic conditions. It is no wonder, therefore, that a tremendous amount of scientific and practical research has been done, and is still being done, on these substances.

Discovery of Insulin

An organ of great importance because of its medical application is the pancreas.



Equipment for crystallization of penicillin under reduced pressure

It is located in the abdominal cavity next to the stomach and secretes insulin which is transmitted to the blood, and it is vitally important to the carbohydrate metabolism. A deficiency of this hormone leads to diabetes. Our knowledge of insulin is fairly recent. When first produced in 1921 it brought an enormous advance in medical science. It provided the means not only to relieve the lot of diabetics but to place them on an equal footing with normal people by the administration of the deficient hormone in suitable doses. Its importance can scarcely be overestimated. It is still produced by extraction from the animal pancreas and it has not been possible to produce it synthetically.

The pancreas also secretes substances which are transmitted to the intestines; known as digestive enzymes, they have an effect on the digestion of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. These substances are also produced by extraction from the gland and are taken with food for digestive disturbances. (A coarse preparation of them is called pancreatin.)

The Useful Stomach

The stomach of the pig has proved to be a very useful organ industrially and medically. An extract of it is pepsin, a digestive enzyme formerly of importance in medicine but now chiefly employed in tanneries and for drawing off beer in breweries. Some of the mucous membrane of the stomach contains a substance which is used for treating pernicious anaemia, often together with liver extracts. These preparations have enabled doctors to overcome this disease, which used to be practically incurable.

The remainder of the pig's stomach

has been employed in the production of penicillin, the first of the antibiotics, whose value can hardly be exaggerated and whose appearance during the last world war provided a powerful means of dealing with infections. Besides the substance used in the treatment of pernicious anaemia, already mentioned, the liver also secretes gall, which contains cholalic acid, used in synthetic hormone production. It also contains other interesting substances with remarkable properties of great scientific interest.

Important Extracts

From the pig's lungs a substance called heparin is extractable. Heparin counteracts blood-clotting and is important in the treatment of thrombosis. It has proved of great value in view of the recent growing incidence of acute coronary thrombosis, caused by blood-clots in the coronal arteries.

Products extracted from the sex organs are less important now than they were, but both the ovaries and the testicles have played an outstanding part in the development of our present knowledge of the sex hormones and still have their importance in the production of certain hormones, such as relaxin—a product of the ovaries of pregnant sows, which is a difficult and rare raw material to procure. Relaxin prevents premature birth due to a certain malady or disorder, which fortunately is nearly as rare as the occurrence of the remedy.

Partnership of Science and Industry

It is barely possible to visualize the full extent and importance of the new means, of many kinds, which research on organic products has speedily made available to doctors and patients during the last generation. They are clearly the result of the increased appreciation of the importance of scientific research and in particular of the close partnership which has arisen between science and industry. The value of this partnership is increasingly understood, and by coordinating the research work of groups of scientists, institutes, and industrial laboratories it has been possible to carry out big projects which were beyond the means of many individuals working independently.

A Race to Find Remedies

Whereas a pharmaceutical factory, generally speaking, would often be a place which merely made tablets, ointments, and mixtures, its character has now completely changed the world over. It was the factories which had to exploit the first results of the research work; and in order to do this they were forced to expand their laboratories and take on more scientists.

A great race to discover really effective remedies led to an increasingly rapid development in other fields besides that of organic preparations. There is nothing very remarkable in the fact that the bacon factories, which produced the raw materials for the growing industry, should wish to share in this research and its industrial application. The large bacon factories and bacon factory associations became the proprietors and mainstays of some of the world's large pharmaceutical industries.

It may safely be said, however, that we have made little more than a good beginning and that in this as in other fields of medical science we may look forward to a constant and fascinating development which will mean that doctors will continue to have new aids made available to them in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

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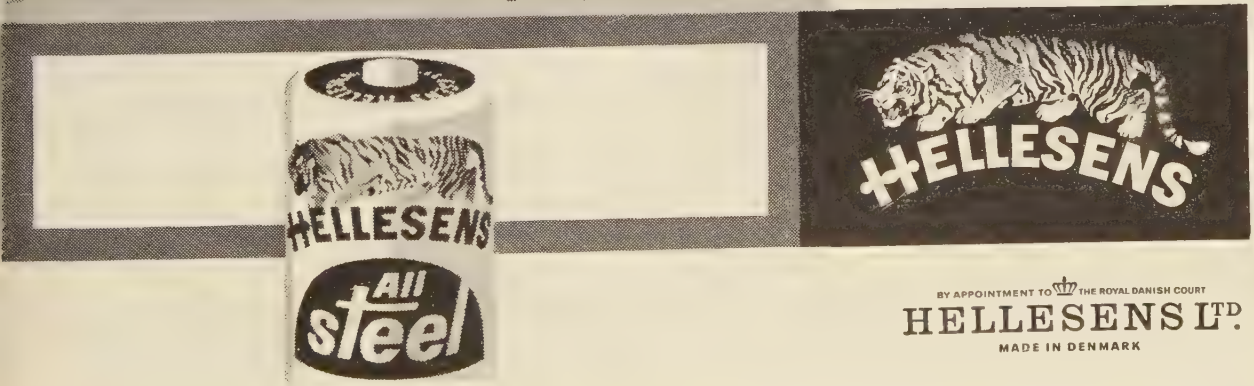

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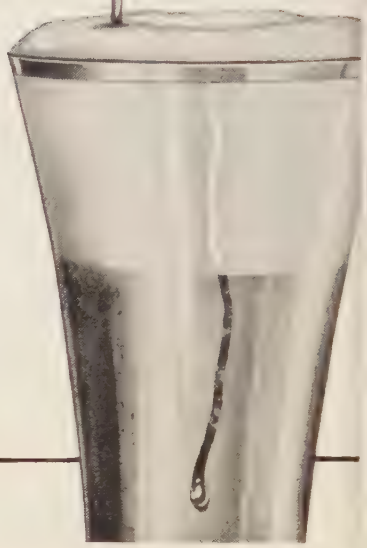

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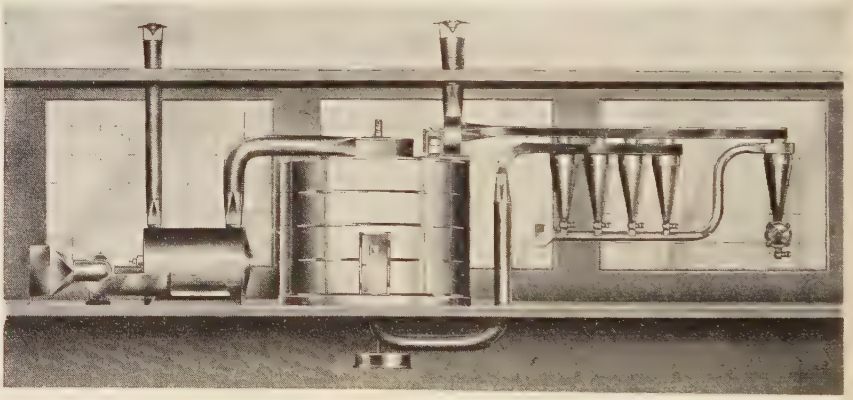

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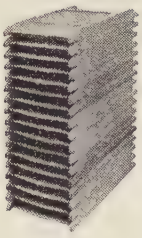

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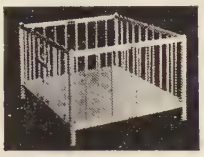

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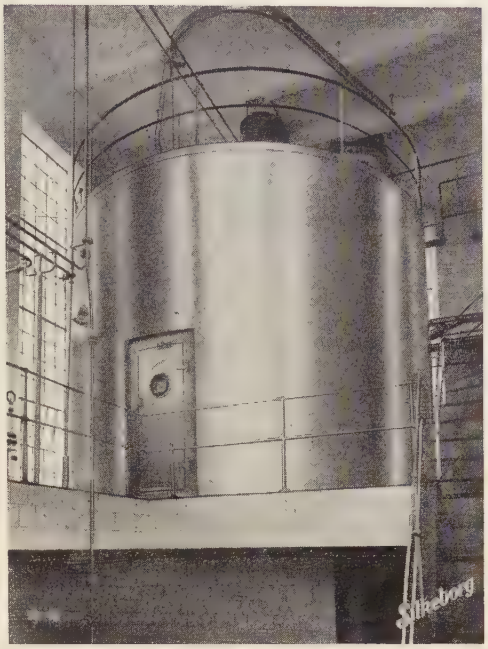

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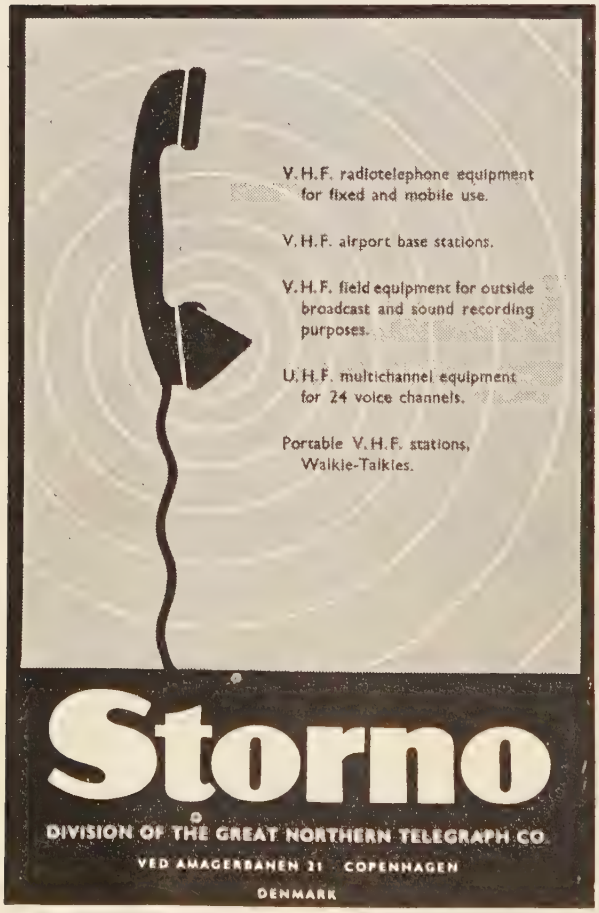

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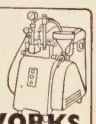

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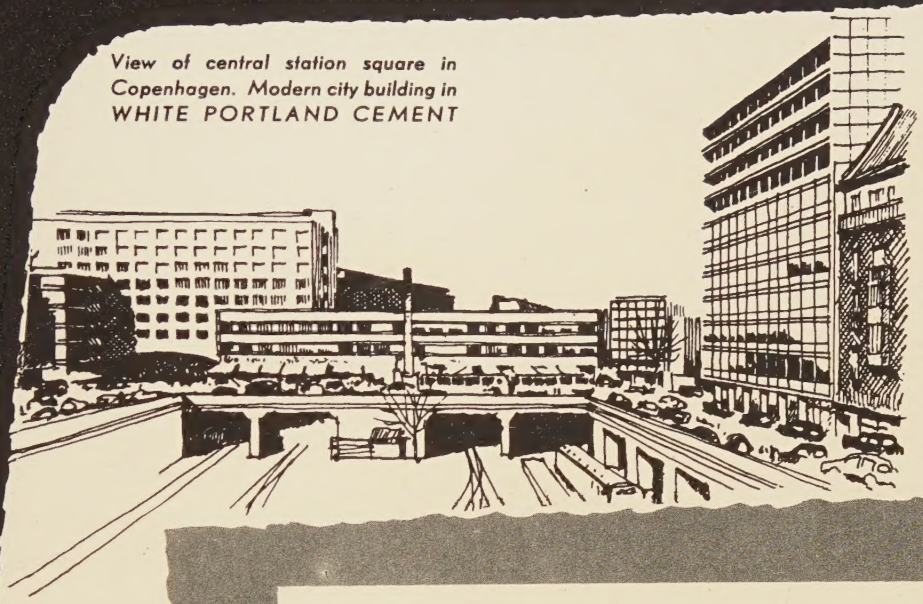

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